

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 42

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

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The best disinfectant for vessels

Recommended for daily use especially
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Feather-Flowers, Insects, Humming Birds, and a large As-
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(ninth wrangler), who has had three years expe-
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having held the senior mathematical and physical
mastership at Northampton and County school,
desires engagement to give lessons daily to chil-
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tion. Arithmetic, English subjects, Mathematics,
elementary Latin, Physics and Chemistry taught
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He would also be glad to accept a resident
tutorship in a family residing in a healthy situa-
tion during the ensuing summer.

Apply at 33, Rua de General Camara.

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Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with
the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lambary:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence
by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.:
Daily expresses Central Railway station at 6 a. m.
Connects with all the branch lines along the main line (Minas
Gerais) of that railway.

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Princesa at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays
and holidays, to connect with railway at Nova Friburgo.
Train leaves São Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway)
at 7 a. m. and 5:15 p. m., on all land route (passengers should
take the suburban train at the Central Railway station of
6:25 a. m. and 4:40 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train).
Returning from Petropolis, the "barca" train leaves at
7:30 a. m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land"
trains leave at 6 a. m. and 3:15 p. m.

On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Princesa at
7 a. m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m.,
giving excursions about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhas at 6 a. m. daily and
at 3 p. m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, to connect with the
Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Marimbá. Returning,
train leaves Nova Friburgo at 5:25 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m.
on Mondays and Fridays.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51 Rua Casme Velho
(Laranjeiras) at 8 a. m. and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m., returning
leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 1, 4:30 and 7 p. m.
On Sundays and holidays, hours are: ascending 6:30,
8, 9:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.;
descending, 8:30, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 6, 7
and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionists half an hour
on the summit.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis: THOMAS L. THOMPSON

Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Igarahy
(opposite Custom House). Petropolis: EDMUND C. H.
PHIPPS, Minister.

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Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 1, rua Vi-
conde de Igarahy (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM
G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning
service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after
morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9
a. m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during
cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning
service or at other times by arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

181, Rua das Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga
de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese
on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11
a. m.; Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 4
afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6:45 p. m. on Wednesdays
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do
Criste. Regular services at 11 a. m. Sundays. Prayer
meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p. m.

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7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY and MANOEL
DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m.: a.
Fábry, C. Santos, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev
FRANK WIEDREHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 115 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7
p. m., Sundays: and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.

HAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and
7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO DE JANEIRO.—234
Rua de Anna Ney, Engenho do Riachuelo. Services
Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. in
FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary
School in the church building.

Medical Directory

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cian, Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours
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Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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ENCY.—Rua sete de Setembro No. 72.—On sale, the
Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,
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Rua da Assembla, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6.30
to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to
5 o'clock p. m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron
A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A slight earthquake shock was felt at Valpa-
raíso on the 11th inst.

—The police force of Valparaíso is to have a
military organization. This is serious mistake.

—The Peruvian chamber of deputies has ap-
proved the project of law establishing civil mar-
riage.

—A Guayaquil telegram of the 11th says that
General Eloy Alfaro has been formally proclaimed
acting president of Ecuador.

—The Chilean government is also sending a
vessel loaded with provisions to the relief of the
suffering population of Guayaquil.

—A Protestant school at Cuzco, Peru, has been
closed by orders of the government. Bigotry and
intolerance seem to be as strong in Peru as ever.

—A Santiago telegram of the 12th announces the
resignation of the minister of finance. Efforts are
now making to reunite the factions in the liberal
party.

—In Chili the law imposing a tax on unmarried
men is said to be well on the way toward adoption,
and is now under popular discussion in the news-
papers.

—A dynamite bomb was placed at the door of a
private house in Santiago, Chili, on the 11th, and
a person passing at the time was injured by the
explosion.

—Another vestige of the missing steamer *Cope-
nicus*, in the shape of a life-buoy, with the name
of the ill-fated vessel painted on it, has been picked
up at Puerto Angel, Magellan Straits.—*Chilian
Times*.

—In addition to her other troubles Peru now has
an Indian insurrection on hand of considerable
magnitude. Several attacks by them are reported
and troops have been sent to reduce them to
obedience.

—The *Chilian Times* says that the agricultural
prospects in Chili are very cheering. The reports
upon the condition of the cereal crops from all parts
of the country are extremely favorable. The vines
and fruit trees, too, never looked better.

—For some time past there has been a perfect
epidemic of suicides in the country, and scarcely a
day passes without one or more cases occurring.
Persons of all ages and conditions, and of both
sexes, are afflicted with the mania.—*Chilian Times*.

—Prompt relief for the homeless victims of the
recent fire has been sent to Guayaquil from Peru
and Chili. The Peruvian government sent a
naval vessel loaded with provisions. Subscriptions
are being solicited throughout Chili for this same
object.

—Politics seem to be a serious and all-absorbing
business in Chili. Although the elections for sen-
ators and deputies will not occur until March next,
the campaign has already begun. It is a pity the
people can not let politics alone long enough to do
a little productive and wholesome work.

—Telegrams of the 8th and 9th announce a des-
tructive fire at Guayaquil, Ecuador, which raged
for two days and destroyed a great part of the city,
including many public edifices. It is stated that
fire was the work of incendiaries. Three of them
were caught and shot. The city presents a pitiful
aspect and 25,000 people were rendered homeless.

The escape of Captain Dreyfus from the French
penal colony at Cayenne is now confirmed. In
many respects it resembles the romantic escape of
Marshal Bazaine from the fortress in which he was
imprisoned, and on this occasion, as on the former,
it was effected through the devotion of the wife of
the captive. Madame Dreyfus received permission
to join her husband, but instead of doing so at the
island of Grand Salut, where he was confined, she
stayed at Cayenne, under the pretext of wishing to
become acclimatised. Having ample means, she
was able to secure the services of a Venezuelan
schooner, which smuggled off the prisoner one
dark night, and took him to Capupano, whence he
proceeded to La Guaira. The governor of French
Guiana has been dismissed on account of this in-
cident, and will be succeeded by the governor of
New Caledonia.—*S. A. Journal*.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... 750,000
 Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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 10, Rua da Alfândega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches
 and Agencies:

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 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
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 PELOFAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
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 machf., HAMBURG,
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,
 Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December
 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"
 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 182.)

Draws on:

Germany..... { Direction der Disconto
 Gesellschaft, Berlin. (and corres-
 pondents,
 M. A. von Rothschild
 Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.)
 England..... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
 Manchester and Liverpool District
 Banking Company, Limited, London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
 France..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris, Paris.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
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 and any other countries
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 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares
 etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfândega.

Authorized by Decree No. 595, of 17th October, 1892.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do 900,000
 Reserve fund 950,000

BRANCHES:

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 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

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PRODUCTION OF COFFEE IN MEXICO.

Continued from our last.

PROPAGATING THE PLANTS.

Coffee plants in Mexico are mostly prop-
 agated by seed, and the seedlings are either
 raised in seed beds, or taken up from under
 cultivated trees. After or at the time of
 commencing the clearing a sheltered level
 piece of land in a location within easy
 reach of a good supply of water is chosen
 for a nursery, which should have a soil of
 the same quality and not less fertile than
 that of the future plantation. The plot
 should be thoroughly cleared and the seed
 bed prepared by stirring and inverting the
 soil with hoes or mattocks, dug to a depth
 of from 10 to 14 inches and slightly raised
 to promote drainage. The ground is divid-
 ed into sections 5 feet in width and 40 feet
 in length, leaving walks of 4 feet in width
 and at a slightly lower level than the surface
 of the beds, which ought to be surrounded
 by drains.

The number of plants in the nursery
 beds ought to be three times that required
 in the plantation, so that the planter will
 always have good trees to select for trans-
 planting, with a reserve of trees for replac-
 ing those which fail.

The seeds adapted to germination must
 be perfectly formed and have reached a
 proper degree of maturity, the latter quality
 being recognized by its having reached full
 development and by falling from the mother
 plant. The best-formed coffee is that which
 is called planchuela, but the "caracolillo"
 (pea berry) in it should be avoided. After
 taking the pulp off, the berry, slightly damp-
 ened, is exposed to the sun for a day, and
 then the seeds are placed with their flat
 sides downward, at a depth of about an
 inch below the surface. The sower makes
 narrow furrows in the earth with small
 sticks across the ridges at a distance of 8
 inches, the one from the other; another
 laborer follows, placing the coffee beans in
 the furrows, 6 inches apart, until the ridge
 is completed. Immediately afterward, the
 seed beds are watered with a sprinkler, and
 this is done every other day for forty days,
 at the end of which the seedlings begin to
 appear. This operation generally takes
 place in the months of May and June, in
 places where the rains are early, as in
 Oaxaca, Michoacan, Puebla, Morelos, and
 Chierrero, that the nursery may receive the
 benefit of these rains; but in Veracruz,
 Chiapas and other states, it is mostly done
 in the months of September, October,
 November, and as late as December.

In production, it is safe to say that 2
 pounds of coffee seeds will give from 800 to
 1,000 seedlings. Having terminated the
 sowing, it is necessary to shelter the beds
 with a trellis work made of sticks, supported
 by forked trunks, having a height of 4 ½
 feet and inclosing the whole surface of the
 beds. The seed beds are then covered with
 damp straw or dried leaves and the trellis
 with banana or plantain leaves, allowing
 a few interstices to permit the light to pen-
 etrate. As the seedlings appear, the cover
 from the seed beds should be removed grad-
 ually, and in like manner, the trellis work,
 when the young plants are 6 or 8 months
 old. All grass and weeds must be carefully
 removed as fast as they appear, and the
 earth watered whenever it seems dry. Some
 seeds may not grow, and others, as soon as
 the seedlings come up, may wither; so it
 is advisable to replace them directly from
 the seed.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

The first stage in attending to the work
 of preparing the plot to be planted is com-
 menced in the first part of the dry season
 (January or February), which in the tropi-
 cal region generally begins in the month
 of November. The first part of the work
 consists in cutting down all the underbrush
 and small vegetation, with either the ma-
 chete, hoe, or garrauto; this operation is
 followed by that of felling the large trees
 with axes or saws, leaving a few suitable
 trees every 20 or 25 feet, either way, to
 furnish shade for the young plants. The
 branches must be lopped and strewn evenly
 over the ground, and stumps left to rot on
 the ground. The large trunks which can
 afford timber for the carpenter's work in
 buildings and other improvements are car-
 ried away, while those which can not be
 utilized in this manner are left lying on the
 ground. In four weeks, on a sunny day
 after the morning dew has evaporated and
 when the wind is blowing in the proper
 direction, the whole heap of twigs, brush-

wood, etc., is burned. The burning of the
 brush on the ground in the preparation of
 the future plantation, especially in rich
 virgin lands, destroys many a seed that
 would otherwise produce weeds, and also
 all sorts of vermin and insects. Yet, where
 possible, it is better not to burn the brush,
 but to pack it in lines between the young
 plants.

The land having been cleared, the next
 thing is to line it out and then sow in corn
 so as to harvest it before June or July.

METHODS OF PLANTING.

In Mexico, as most of the coffee lands
 are hilly, area and configuration exercise a
 great influence on the distribution of the
 plants; hence lining, or marking and dis-
 tance, must be regulated by the topography
 of the plot. The arrangement that has
 been adopted by the greater part of the
 planters in this country is that of dividing
 the land into blocks, generally 100 meters
 each way (328 feet square=2.47 acres),
 which are separated by roads 4 meters
 (13.13 feet) in width. In marking the
 plot, care should be taken to get the lines
 symmetrical, for a badly lined plantation
 causes much trouble in cultivation and
 harvesting. A good way to line out the
 land is to get two or three laborers to make
 a stake line, called "maestra" (the main
 line) throughout the distance intended to
 be planted, endeavoring to make it as
 straight as possible. For this purpose, two
 straight sticks are cut according to the
 length of the distance desired between each
 tree; with these sticks, the spaces are
 measured out along the ground. Then a
 laborer follows, placing the sticks straight
 in the ground until the main line is com-
 pleted. From this line the other lines are
 staked out, the places where the coffee trees
 have to be planted being thus indicated.

The distance at which coffee trees should
 be planted will vary according to the soil
 and the lay of the land. On very fertile
 soil, where there is an abundance of nutri-
 tive elements, the distance adopted ought
 never to be less than that which is required
 for the lateral development of the plant. In
 that case, the distance should not be less
 than 10 feet (3 1/20 meters) either way,
 which should give 435 to 450 trees to the
 acre. On poor soil, and also on steep hill-
 sides, shorter distances may be used, but
 the trees should never be closer than 7 by
 7 ½ feet, which would give a little over
 800 trees to the acre. For an average soil,
 with little or no exposure, 681 trees, 8 by 8
 feet distant, would be a fair number.

Along the Mexican and Agrícola rail-
 ways, in the districts of Orizaba and Cor-
 doba, Veracruz, the trees are sometimes so
 overcrowded as to injure each other and
 diminish the crops. It is a mistake to im-
 agine that the greater the number of trees
 on a given piece of land the greater will
 be the return in crops. The atmos-
 phere, sun, and rain have a great deal to
 do with plant growth; and in order that
 these important agencies may work prop-
 erly, there must be sufficient space around
 a tree for the air to circulate freely and for
 the sunlight to enter. Crowding of plants
 prevents this and does much harm in other
 ways. The roots intertwine and rob one
 another of the available plant food, which
 should now exist in the soil in a soluble
 condition. This plant food is abstracted
 from the land in order to build up the many
 wood stems and sterile branches of the
 crowded trees, whereas if the plants were
 put in at proper distances, the food in the
 soil would be taken up to produce not a
 number of useless stems, but a quantity of
 fruitful branches on well-formed trees.

Thus it happens that large crops are ob-
 tained from fewer trees, as may be seen in
 some districts of Chiapas, Michoacan, and
 Oaxaca.

When the plot of ground has been staked
 out, immediately after, it is necessary to
 "hole" the land, except where the virgin
 soil is rich and friable, but generally this
 work is done in the month of April or May.
 The pits are dug by means of spade bars,
 aiming always to keep the original dis-
 tance of the stakes in a straight line. The
 size of the pits varies according to the
 nature of the soil. If the ground is rich
 and loose, 11 and 12 cubic inches is suffi-
 cient, but if it is hard and poor, the pits
 should be 18 inches square by 2 feet deep.
 Care should be taken that there are no
 stones or roots of trees at the bottom of the
 pits; otherwise, the coffee root will not be
 able to penetrate the soil perpendicularly,
 and the plant will, in consequence, wither.
 The earth dug out should be placed below

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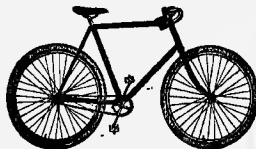
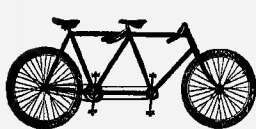
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It is expected that the railway from Piedade to Ramal (at the foot of the mountains) will be in operation before the end of October.

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in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric train passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the finest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden, has large, comfortable rooms, newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Foster system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

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A MAMMOTH PRINTING MACHINE.

The mammoth printing machine which has been erected for the New York *World*, is the first of three specially designed for that newspaper by Messrs. R. Hoe & Co. of New York and London. It is properly described as an octuple perfecting press—that is, at each revolution of the cylinders it prints, cuts, pastes, folds, delivers and counts eight copies of an eight-page newspaper. The cylinders revolving at 200 to the minute, the product of the machine is 96,000 completed papers per hour. The three machines when installed will therefore give an output of 288,000 copies of the *World* per hour. The present circulation of the paper being stated at 744,000, the edition can be run off in a little more than two-and-a-half hours. The whole capacity of the *World's* machine-room, when these three giants are at work, is estimated at 748,000 eight-page papers per hour, with a consumption of 42 tons of paper in that period. The *World* gives the following description of the new machine:

Each of these octuple presses will occupy a ground space of 25 ft. and 6 in. by 11 ft. and 8 in., and they are 13 ft. and 8 in. high. It will take a crew of ten men to run them, supplying the rolls of paper, and seeing that each part is kept in such perfect condition that they will move with the precision and smoothness of a watch movement. The paper will be fed to each machine from four rolls, each 73 inches wide. The press will draw the paper from the rolls at the rate of thirty-two and one-half miles an hour. Were the rolls only the width of one page of the *World* the paper would be run off at the rate of 130 miles an hour. This monster press is divided into two working parts. The printing is done on the half of the machine.

The paper passes over the cylinders there, where it is printed from the stereotype plates, and then runs through the other half of the machine, where it is cut, inserted, pasted, delivered, and counted from four outlets folded in half-page size. Study of the new press reveals four distinct double printing machines, each fed by its own roll of paper. The paper from each roll passes against two sets of stereotype plate cylinders—one for each side of the printed sheet. The machine is so perfectly adjusted that by simply turning a screw and moving a gear a few inches, each of the four sets of cylinders can be thrown out of operation; that is to say, one-quarter, one-half, three-quarters or the whole press can be operated at will. The folder is harmonised for each adjustment of the printing cylinder. The folding of the papers has been brought to the highest state of perfection. The sheets are folded, cut and delivered by a rotary motion at a speed that never could have been attained with the reciprocating arms, such as were used prior to the Hoe inventions. In the octuple press the paper passes over the longitudinal folder at the extreme left hand of the machine. When a sixteen-page paper is being printed it comes in four-ply thickness, and then doubles and shoots eight thicknesses under the knife. When a twenty-four-page paper is being printed it passes over the longitudinal folder in six-ply thickness and passes under the knife in twelve thicknesses. All this is attained without the use of guiding tapes. In fact, the speed could not be attained with them. As the papers are folded and delivered from the four outlets, with a speed too great for the eye to follow, the machine itself counts them in total and in bundles. The folded papers are pushed out on even edge until every twenty-fifth is counted. The twenty-fifth paper comes out with its head above the rest. Those who stand at the outlets to receive the papers, and to send them to the delivery and mailing rooms, are therefore saved all necessity of counting them.

The arrangement of type cylinders is such as to make the press one that can be handled with great ease and rapidly. Between the two rows of cylinders there is an open passageway. It is large enough for men to pass through either from the ground or from the gallery near the latitudinal centre of the press. From this open passageway the pressmen will be able to watch every movement of the machine's interior working, and from it they will be able to make quick changes on the plate cylinders. The change in position of only two ink-rollers is necessary to change a plate on any cylinder. This is a matter of great importance to a paper like the *World*, which prints so many editions, has to change plates so often and has to economise every minute of time in order to catch the fast mails which carry the papers to all quarters of the earth. In running a press at such a tremendous speed as these octuple presses are run the greatest care has to be taken in order that the paper may not break. Breaking of paper means delay, and delay means loss. On the new octuple presses each roll of paper is especially guarded against breakage. There is a device in the shape of a short endless belt of rubber which passes over two pulleys and rests on top of the roll of paper. The paper then is pulled from the roll as gently as the thread is pulled from the spool of a sewing machine. The belt pushes the roll along at a speed equal to and sometimes a little greater than that of the stereotype cylinders. Hence all tension is removed from the paper.

Only the man whose mind conceived this magnificent octuple press could do justice to a technical description of its operation. To witness its operation is to marvel. From the stereotypers' department, where they have been made in a few minutes, come the plates of curved, bright metal. Passed to the pressmen, they are locked on the cylinders as fast as they can be handled. The rolls of paper have been placed in their proper positions. This accomplished, the men step back from the machine, the brakeman pulls the lever, and the giant press begins its work. Slowly its cylinders revolve at first, but as headway is gained the rumble that accompanied the start increases into a shrill shriek as the limit of speed is reached. The paper rushes from its continuous rolls, is printed, folded, cut and thrown out from the four outlets at a speed that would be over twice greater than that of any express train if it were confined to one roll. Every paper is just

like every other one, perfect in every detail. Four men who cannot for an instant cease their activity are kept bustling, simply taking the finished product of the press from the receiving racks. When this has gone on for an hour, two hours, or however long it may take to run off the editions, the monster press can be stopped in an instant. With the simple touching of a lever all its movements will cease before the cylinders can revolve five times, and they had been revolving 200 times a minute before. Each of these giant couple presses will have its own dynamo, so that at any time should the steam power become crippled electric power can be used.

THE CANADIAN FIASCO.

The *Commercio de São Paulo* of the 9th inst. has the following editorial on the Canadian immigrants who arrived there at the beginning of last week. It is quite what we expected and is fully in harmony with the mercenary immigration schemes which have again and again stained the records of this country. The exposé has come much sooner than we anticipated, but if it leads to the shipment of these poor, deluded people back to Canada, it will be none too soon. In regard to their situation, the *Commercio* says:

In point of immigration, what there is in São Paulo is still due to the old organization of the name of Comde de Paratyba. Everything attempted in the sense of altering this regimen has resulted in prejudices and disappointments.

We have now to register the Canadian fiasco. The government agents in that colony promised world and riches (*mundos e finados*) to the poor Canadians, and these, on arriving at the immigrants' *hospedaria*, did not find the things the agents had promised them, and to those who are leaving it also there will not be given the year of gratuitous support (*alimento*) which the official prospectuses had also promised to them.

There come as Canadians many Frenchmen, diverse Belgians, a good number of Irishmen, some Englishmen and one mine!

Now these poor people are for the last 45 hours hours without either destination or prospects (*aspiração*). Accompanied by a priest who already does not know where to lay his head, and by a journalist who knows nothing of the matter, the Canadians, the real as well as the false, are there in the *hospedaria*, filled with anguish and distress.

What is the government going to do? Probably it will not pay Mr. Gavotti, emigration agent and contractor for the same.

It is necessary, however, that the government should not limit itself to this refusal of payment. It ought to adopt energetic measures and not allow the immigration service to fall into the same degree of disorganization which is characteristic of all the republican public services.

On the succeeding day the *Commercio* stated that the condition of the immigrants had been improved. The state government had conceded better intensions and accommodation and had distributed 300 bottles of milk among them. Some families had signed contracts with various planters, while the majority of them were to be located on the Dumont plantation which is now passing into English hands. The *Commercio* hears also that the government has suspended immigration from Canada until further notice.

THE NEW IMMIGRANTS.

A singular emigration incident has just taken place in Canada. The agents of a Brazilian vessel laying at Montreal had been canvassing very energetically to secure emigrants for Brazil, and had succeeded in persuading about 1,000 people, mostly French Canadians, to agree to try their fortunes in that country. The Canadian government did everything in its power to dissuade the intending emigrants from departure, and requested the clergy to give warning from the pulpits to their congregations as to the dangers they ran in going to Brazil. These measures, and the circulation of a letter from the British consul at Rio de Janeiro, had the effect of causing many people to change their minds.

About 10,000 people assembled on Monday last to see the steamer depart for Santos. There were about 400 emigrants on board including children. Up to the moment when the gangway plank was withdrawn the husbands and wives and families would leave the ship and declare their intention not to go, their action being received with loud cheers from those on the wharf. Many in the crowd besought those on board to come ashore while there was yet time. As the hour for departure approached the excitement grew, and it looked at one time as if the ship's hawsers would not be cast off because of the opposition of the crowd. Then, when all was ready, exciting jumps were made both on and from the ship by wavers. Finally, at 12.30, the ship began to move, and was soon passing down the St. Lawrence. It now becomes the duty of the government of Brazil to show that the Canadian government are mistaken in opposing emigration to Brazil. — *South American Journal*, Sept. 19.

—The editor of the *Commercio* should remember that the Canadian people comprise Frenchmen, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen and all other nationalities living in the country. The immigrants sought were French Canadians, and there are many of them in the province of Quebec who can hardly speak a word of English. — *Ed. News*.

From The Financial News, Sept. 15.

A BIG COFFEE COMPANY.

It is a long time since British investors have been invited to take part in a purely industrial enterprise abroad on such a large scale as the Dumont Coffee Company. The object of the undertaking is to buy and work a huge coffee estate in the Brazilian province of São Paulo. It is sixteen years since the founder of the estate set to work in plant coffee in the vicinity of the town of Ribeirão Preto, and so much success attended his efforts that when he died, in 1889, he was credited with the ownership of the finest coffee estate in Brazil, the entire area being 70,000 acres, with 6,000 acres of it under cultivation. This was a small plantation in a region which supplies about a third of the world's supply of coffee, and is rather increasing than diminishing its proportion. After Mr. Dumont's death the enterprise was formed into a limited company, the Companhia Açúcar e Café Dumont, which continued the extension of the estate, increased the area under cultivation, and added to the railway lines which the founder had laid down. In 1894 the heirs of Mr. Dumont determined to sell their interest, which passed into the hands of a syndicate, headed by Signor Coelho Pinheiro de Araújo Cavalho. Under the management of that gentleman the estate has continued to flourish until it embraces some 110,000 acres of treble land, of which 13,000 acres are under cultivation. The number of trees on the property is estimated at 4,425,000, of which 2,470,500 were in bearing last season. The annual profits have grown continuously as the younger plants came into bearing, and as planting has been systematically attended to all the time the estate is steadily progressive. For the year 1895 the profits are estimated by an eminent firm of London chartered accountants at £17,453, and those for the current year are estimated at over £142,000. The coffee season, it must be remembered, ends in June, and so an estimate drawn before August and confirmed by the sale of a considerable part of the crop is by no means pure guesswork.

The proposal for the transference of this great estate to British capital was made last November to Messrs. P. R. Buchanan and Co., of Leadenhall street, and the head of that firm at once went out to inspect the property. His lengthy report is published with the prospectus of the new company, and concludes by valuing the estate at £1,300,000, which makes no allowance for the large tracts of land suitable for other cultivation than coffee. Mr. Buchanan makes a few criticisms on details in the management of the estate; but in other respects his report is enthusiastic. He was particularly impressed by the evident signs of prosperity and security of property in São Paulo and with the condition of the Italian immigrants who furnish the labour on the coffee plantations. Of the Dumont Estate he speaks very highly, describing the land as unusually rich and the coffee plants as luxuriant beyond all experience in the east. In this he is confirmed by two other experts, a Frenchman in India and Ceylon, who seem to have been astonished at the depth of the bean and the great spread of the coffee trees. The younger plants, on which the development of production depends, are described as healthy and promising, and the duration of life of the trees as exceptionally long. The estate is connected with the Mogiana railway by a private line 10 miles long, and this is extended to the length of 19 miles, throughout the plantations. If the property should only maintain its present rate of production and profit it will, without doubt, prove to be a highly remunerative enterprise. The price to be paid for it is £1,200,000, two-thirds of it in cash, and the remainder in equal proportions of debentures and preference and ordinary shares. The capital is divided equally into these three categories—£400,000 in five-and-a-half per cent. mortgage debentures, of which £266,700 are offered in the public, and £133,300 each in seven-and-a-half per cent. cumulative preference and in ordinary shares of which £266,650 are offered for subscription. The debentures and their friends are to receive half annual dividends of £50,000 of each class of security. The debenture interest and preference dividends will require £52,000 per annum, which leaves a surplus margin for a reserve fund and dividend on the ordinary shares, even if the 1895 profits of £127,453 be not exceeded in future.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—There were 2,357 births, 518 marriages and 1,027 deaths in the city of Buenos Aires during the month of August.

—In Argentine contingents of the regular army are to be employed in fighting locusts. It is not stated whether they will use their Mausers, or their sword bayonets.

—The River Plate latitudes were visited by a violent *fauzera* on the 8th, which caused a great deal of damage to the Argentine steamer *Dumont* wrecked at Montevideo, causing the loss of three lives.

—The well-known Montevideo house of Insach launched a new wrecking steamer of the most modern type on the 9th inst. The steamer is to be called the *Ciclen*, and will be provided with seven powerful pumps and all the latest life-saving appliances.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 9th says that the last obstacle to the delivery of the *Garribaldi* has been removed, while a Genoa telegram of the same date says that Senator Bombini, chief of the Ansaldo firm has agreed to waive the claim for indemnity and also deduct \$50,000 from the excess of expenditures on the cruiser not specified in the contract. The cruiser is expected to sail for Buenos Aires on Thursday next.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 8th says that new difficulties have arisen in regard to the delivery of the cruiser *Garribaldi*. It would seem that there is still a lower depth to this channel than was supposed. The Argentine government, or its representatives, on the one side, and the Genoa ship-builder Ansaldo on the other, have shown how little importance they attach to a thoroughly straightforward business transaction.

—The number of persons who arrived in the republic this year to the end of September exceeded the number leaving it by about 47,000, being 17,000 more than the increase in the corresponding period of 1895. The population of the capital at the end of August was estimated at 694,541. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The Uruguayan Bank of the Republic will be opened on the 15th inst., commencing operations with a capital of \$5,000,000, less than over \$1,000,000 which the government will hand over from the treasury reserves and \$5,000,000 belonging to the judicial deposits. — *Herald*. And if the said bank is as successful as the Brazilian Bank of the Republic, it will want these sums doubled at the end of a twelve-month and will be able to show a fine list of losses and had debts to account for it.

—Six Argentine, Matos & Co., concessionaries for the fresh meat supply of Rio Janeiro, have contracted with Gutmann & Bros. for 3,000 head of cattle monthly to be brought by preference in Uruguayan and shipped at Montevideo by all steamers taking live stock. Some 300 animals have already been brought on account of this important contract, and the first lots will go forward in the Norwegian steamers *Bratsberg* and *Olaf* which sail for Rio Janeiro this week. — *Buenos Aires Herald*, Sept. 29.

—The proposed military port at Bahía Blanca is said to have a great many friends in congress and to be quite certain to become a law, but we hope that it will be considered by our legislators during a lucid interval. — *Buenos Aires Herald*. — It will be a vain hope, however. The average South American legislator is not disturbed by any such interests. His inhumanity is constant, active and progressive. Should he ever show any signs of a "lucid interval" we shall feel inclined to view it as a new phase of his inhumanity.

—The Paraguayan Central Railway Company has received a telegram stating that the Paraguayan chamber of deputies had approved the arrangement with the company with certain modifications. What these alterations are is not yet known on this side. The bill has already passed the senate. It will be remembered that the main provisions of the bill are that the company will agree to give up its guarantee and arrears overdue, about \$600,000, on condition that government gives up the shares held by it, and allows the company more freedom in its management. The company will undertake to prolong the line to Villa Guaraní on the River Paraná. — *South American Journal*, Sept. 19.

—Up in São Luis they have a very effective way of carrying out a political canvass, but sometimes it works backwards to a certain extent. Recently two commissaries of police and a civilian who was a member of the official party, sent out requisitions to a number of the neighbors of the last named to meet at his house. The guests were given something to drink and then asked to sign a paper in favor of the official candidate for governor. Two refused. One was arrested and the other attempted to escape. He, however, finding himself surrounded when he got to his horse, dismounted and put his knife into one commissary and the officious civilian and then made off during the confusion. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

—According to a recent official statement the customs receipts in Paraguay during the last three years were \$4,309,233 in 1893, \$3,799,299 in 1894 and \$4,519,812.50 in 1895, all in Paraguayan currency. The real value of this revenue will be better understood when it is explained that gold was quoted at over 600 during all this period. The greater part of the revenue was collected at Asunción, the amount being \$4,081,906.04 last year. The official values of imports and exports during these three years including merchandise and products classed as free of duty, were:

Imports.		Exports.	
1893....	\$2,533,299, gold	\$7,994,800, currency	
1894....	\$2,222,203 "	\$11,100,600 "	
1895....	\$2,460,050 "	\$12,728,627 "	

—Smokers should take care how they accept a proffered weed from any person whom they do not know for it is pretty well certain that they will have to pay very dearly for a cigar if they are not careful. The police have been very much bothered within the last few weeks with a new departure in the swindling trade. Here in town there have recently arrived, nobody knows from where, a number of sharpers who carry about adorned cases of cigars. They invariably invade a confeteria at a late hour, and with little difficulty get into conversation with young fellows, and more often than not offer them cigars. The cigars are dragged and in the course of half an hour in the open air, the victim drops senseless, and is robbed without any difficulty. The most curious part is that on regaining consciousness the victim never can recollect how he came to be lying on the pavement nor can he call to mind his smart associates. Young men are therefore put on their guard against cigars in general unless taken direct from a tobacconist. — *Times*, Buenos Aires.

—Those who have never had the opportunity of visiting Monte Carlo and its tables might pay a visit to the Argentine Pavilion at the present time for it has been converted into a very gambling den, especially for those where there is an elaborate table on the principle of the "rouge et noir." Croppers are seated at either end and take in the money that is staked and lost. At the sides there are ladies who by turns set an indiarubber ball spinning and which finally settles into one of the thirty grooves on the table. It is a study to watch the countenances of some of the players who lose a good many dollars, and more than one young fellow has been seen to leave the table with all his available cash left in the hands of the bewitching young ladies. The chances against winning are very fair, but playing all the evening at dollar stakes is an expensive game where the bank is sure to win in the long run. Many win forty and fifty dollars in a very few minutes but it is invariably lost immediately and all the evening's cash in the player's pocket; a very sorry state of affairs, but one that is evidently borne in the cause of charity although not a very high toned or commendable mode of obtaining money. — *Times*, Buenos Aires.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 13th, 1896.

The meeting held to-day under the auspices of the Associação Commercial to consider the present critical state of affairs in this city should have the hearty co-operation of every business man. We have reached a point beyond which we can not safely go. We are in the midst of a serious crisis in our affairs, which threatens widespread ruin to trade and industry and grave disaster to the finances of the country. It is not a time for temporizing, but for plain speaking. The government should be told in the plainest terms what inexcusable mistakes it is making. It should be told how vicious and prejudicial its tariffs are, how vexatious its taxes have become, how ruinous to trade and industry its administration of the Central railway has been. Still further, it should be told that its military expenditures are needlessly and ruinously high, and that it is steadily destroying the credit of the country by spending so much more than its income. With so great a depreciation in the value of its currency, it has become extremely difficult to adjust our incomes to the exaggerated costs of living, and this bears directly on trade and industry. Our banking system is also most chaotic and the continued interference of the government through the medium of banks maintained by the national treasury, is extremely disturbing and pernicious. The merchants, who unfortunately are not represented in congress, should tell the government that instead of higher taxes and more irritating restrictions as proposed in the new revenue bill, we want lower duties, simpler customs regulations, better defined classifications, an honest administration of the custom house, and a more generous appreciation of the value of commerce as a factor in the development of the country. Let them say in express terms that the country requires its government to spend less money so that the burdens of taxation may be reduced and the credit of the nation may be restored.

There is no longer any concealment of the fact that we are passing through a very serious crisis, the most serious, in fact, that Brazil has known for many years. It is asserted that over three hundred applications have been made to the courts in this city for decrees of insolvency, but that the judges are hesitating to take action for fear of precipitating a panic. For some time foreign creditors have been quietly conceding extensions on bills in order to assist business men in their difficulties, and we doubt not that other means have been used to avert a commercial crash. But unhappily it has been of no avail. The difficulties in delivering merchandise up country because of the abominable administration of the Central and Leopoldina railways, the difficulties encountered in making collections, the enormous increase in duties on many articles now in force, which requires the locking up of large sums of money, on account of import duties, in merchandise that is now finding a very restricted sale, the steady increase in rents, taxes and costs of living, and, in addition to all this, the threatened further increase of duties and taxes, are contributing to precipitate the crisis and to close every avenue of escape. And for all this, the government alone is to be blamed. It has wasted the revenues of the country, it has grossly mismanaged its finances, it has created disorder in every public service, it has failed to conciliate factions and warring interests, and it is actually using its power to embarrass and obstruct trade. The incapacity of congress to meet the emergency is notorious, and it is doing more to intensify the crisis and increase our burdens, than to relieve us from the peril. The only recourse that could be

thought of was the six months moratorium proposed by Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque on Wednesday last, which it is now said was solicited by this deputy's S. Paulo friends. Very properly the chamber finally declined to discuss the bill, and we hope no further makeshifts of that description will be suggested. What the business interests of this country demand are not moratoriums and other devices for cheating their creditors, but lower taxes, fewer restrictions on trade, better transportation facilities, less official and legislative interference, and a fair chance to do business. If given these they will very soon settle their difficulties, in spite of a depreciated currency and in spite of disturbing political agitations. To speak frankly—and plain speaking is very necessary in such an emergency—this country is at present abominably misgoverned. With all its great resources, and in spite of the fact that neither war nor any great calamity is burdening it, the revenues are insufficient to meet the expenditures, and congress is incapable of putting an end to so shameful a predicament. Robberies and delinquencies are going on in the public service in every direction, but no one is punished. Parasites swarm everywhere, and the general, state and municipal governments are paying double what they ought for administration. Jobbery is also rampant everywhere and legitimate business is crowded to the wall by it. On every side there is waste, extravagance, dishonesty and incapacity, and the result is that this country, which ought to be rich and prosperous, is steadily drifting into anarchy and bankruptcy. Under such conditions, depression in trade will become chronic, and Brazil will soon find herself classed among the non-progressive, bankrupt nations of the world.

The arrival of a party of French Canadian immigrants in São Paulo is a matter for serious consideration. How the scheme originated for seeking these immigrants we do not know, but we do know that there is considerable secrecy connected with it, and the quest was not generally known until the cable announced the sailing of the first shipload. From the account published in another column, it will be seen that the Canadian authorities tried to dissuade these poor people from coming to Brazil, and that they themselves were very undecided what to do. Out of about 100 recruits, less than 500 embarked and many of these were strongly inclined not to come. From this it is apparent that this new element in our immigrant population is a very uncertain one. And from our knowledge of the people themselves we can safely say that it will result in a very disappointing experiment. The French Canadians will assuredly not make good colonists for Brazil. They are a patient, frugal, hard-working people, intensely loyal to their birthplace and to their church. For many generations they have clung to their little homesteads in Lower Canada with the passionate loyalty which the French peasant feels for the sunny fields of Normandy and Brittany. The inhospitable winters of those latitudes have served only to intensify their love for their poor homes, for they invariably return to them when they have finished their summer's work elsewhere. They are accustomed to seek work in summer hundreds of miles from home, as sailors on the great lakes, as miners and lumbermen, as farm laborers in the American border states, and as mill hands among the factories of New England. It is the exception, however, for them to settle down permanently in any of these places. Better employment, higher wages, a more genial climate, better educational opportunities, greater home comforts—none of these can tempt them to turn their backs on the little homesteads where they were born and where their relatives and friends still live. And, strangely enough, they very seldom seek the southern parts of the United States where the climate is warmer and the possibilities of winning a comfortable home are so much greater. On the contrary they prefer the long, cold winters of the north, and they are loyal to their ice-bound Canadian homes in spite of poverty and discomfort. To induce such a people to come to Brazil, especially as contract laborers on the coffee plantations, is in our opinion a capital mistake. They are a timid, simple people, and they will not readily understand the conditions of the new life about them. They have lived a perfectly free life in Canada and the United

States, and they will be discontented under the restrictions which Brazilian officials place upon them. If they do not like their employers or their work, they will want to move elsewhere, and they will not understand why they can not do so. They will find the climate too hot for them, and the first epidemic of yellow-fever which breaks out will fill them with terror. And before the coming summer ends they will be mutually homesick for their old homes. They have all the good traits of agricultural laborers, but they are better suited for the small farms of the temperate zone, than for the great plantations of this climate. We should be sorry to arouse a thought of discontent among them, but we know their faults as well as their virtues, and we feel certain that they are not the people for this country.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 21.—Senate.—The senate discussed the bill ratifying the treaty with Japan. —Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the bill on the collection of export duties and the budget of the department of justice and interior. Deputy Rodolpho Abreu moved to ask for information in regard to the Central railway and Deputy Timotheo da Costa introduced a bill on the election of members of the municipal council of the federal district.

SEPT. 22.—Senate.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill ratifying the treaty with Japan, sustained its amendments to the army bill and discussed the budget of the department of finance. —Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the amnesty bill for Sergipe and the budget of the department of justice and interior.

SEPT. 23.—Senate.—The senate discussed the budget of the department of finance. —Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the Sergipe amnesty bill and the budget of the department of justice and interior. Deputy Paranhos Montenegro introduced a bill on the pay of military judges of the supreme military court and Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti a bill on the reorganization of the army. Deputy Gaspar Drummond again requested that the electoral reform bill should be placed in discussion.

SEPT. 24.—Senate.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion with amendments the budget of the department of finance and discussed the bill for counting the time of officers of the navy promoted by decree of Aug. 30, 1894. It concurred in some of the amendments of the chamber of deputies to the bill on the tribunal of accounts and refused to concur in others. —Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber adopted the motion of Deputy Rodolpho Abreu to ask for information in regard to the Central railway. It voted in 1st discussion the Sergipe amnesty bill and in 3rd discussion the amendments to the bill for confirming the commissions of officers breveted by law No. 350 of Dec. 9, 1895. It discussed the budget of the department of justice and interior.

SEPT. 25.—Senate.—The senate sustained the veto of the President to the bill transferring to the states of Pará and Santa Catharina certain property belonging to the general government and discussed the bill on officers promoted by decree of Aug. 30, 1894. —Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber concurred in the amendments of the senate authorizing the government to make an appropriation for paying the Companhia Serochana and discussed the revenue bill. The bill fixing the pay of members of the next congress was voted in 3rd discussion. A bill on railway rates was introduced by Deputy Capetino de Siqueira and a bill on public lands by Deputy Simão da Cunha.

SEPT. 26.—Senate.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion the bill on federal elections and in 1st discussion the bill on 6 months' leave of absence to Supreme Judge Fernando Orosio and in 3rd discussion the bill on officers promoted by decree of Aug. 30, 1894. —Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed amendments of the budget of the navy department and the revenue bill. It rejected by a vote of 84 to 33 a motion of Deputy Franca Cavallotti to place in discussion the bill for harmonizing the pay of public employees.

SEPT. 28.—Senate.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill for granting a 6 months' leave of absence to Supreme Judge Fernando Orosio and in 1st discussion the bill prohibiting the appointment of foreigners to public offices, and the motion of Barão do Ladarão to ask for information in regard to the Conacatana hospital. —Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the revenue bill and the bill on the collection of export duties.

SEPT. 29.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues introduced three bills, one for altering the national flag, another for giving the federal courts full jurisdiction over political crimes and the third permitting citizens under certain circumstances to carry weapons. The senate discussed the bill prohibiting the appointment of foreigners to public offices. —Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the revenue bill and the bill on the collection of export duties. Amendments to the bill on the Lycée de Agronomie e Veterinaria de Pelotas were voted in 3rd discussion.

APPARENTLY OUT OF STEP.

The chamber of deputies had the satisfaction of listening to the following frank confession from the lips of Deputy Zama on the 5th inst.: "We are in a republic which gives but little attention to the welfare of the people, which gives but little attention to the alarming crisis through which we are passing, and which instead of giving attention to these things is purchasing luxurious palaces for the residence of its chief officers, and is without being authorized to do so, in spite of what they are saying here, which moreover is making other expenses for which a legal authorization can not be shown; a republic which has a com-

munion on the table land of Goyaz to lay out a new capital, which proves the capital ought to be moved, while at the same time it purchases luxurious palaces in the very locality from which the capital is to be moved."

—*St. Roma de Ambato.*—"It was in payment of a debt. It was purchased in order not to lose the whole."

—*St. Zama.*—"This republic, which purchases a palace and alleges that it was purchased in order not to lose the whole (debt), is now going to concede a credit to this same bank of 40,000,000 for future operations."

It surely does look queer. If the government was obliged to take over a costly piece of real estate in order not to lose the whole amount owing to the treasury, why should that extremely doubtful, if not discredited debt now be favored with another loan?

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A new issue of counterfeit notes has made its appearance at Campinas, São Paulo.

—There were 116 deaths in the city of Campinas during the month of September, of which 69 were children.

—Many advices from São Paulo of the 10th inst. state that it had been raining copiously throughout the interior.

—The coasting steamer *Itaipá*, after receiving the remains of Carlos Gomes, left for this city on the afternoon of the 8th inst.

—An epidemic of small-pox has broken out at Paratyba do Sul, and it is said the authorities have taken no measures whatever to check it.

—A canoe loaded with passengers was overturned in the Rio Guanabá, Pará, on the 19th ult. and ten persons were drowned, principally children. Attempts were made to rescue the survivors, but they became insane.

—The first shipload of French Canadians, 470 in number, arrived at Santos on the 6th inst. They were accompanied by a priest and a reporter. Within six months we shall probably hear of their home in return home.

—In the city of Pernambuco there were registered in the first fortnight of September, 353 deaths (of which 132 were caused by small-pox), against 422 (of which 154 were caused by small-pox) in the 2nd fortnight of August.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 8th says that at the Santa Cruz election on the preceding day the federalist candidate was elected by a large majority. This is the first election contested by the federalists since the pacification treaty.

—The *Provincia*, of Pará, says that the people of that city are indignant over the recent exploits of thieves. And well they may. But why not punish them? The blame rests very largely with those charged with the administration of the laws.

—The cruiser *Benjamin Constant* sailed from Bahia on the 7th inst. for this port, leaving behind the executive officer and 40 marines, all ill of beriberi. It is a curious circumstance that a Brazilian naval vessel is never out on a cruise for a time without being visited by beriberi. Why is it?

—An Aracaju telegram of the 8th says that Padre Dantas has fallen out with his party and is now "au fait" only with his secretaries. The situation in Sergipe shows how utterly lost the Valladon government was, and how incompetent his supporters are. He was a king among the blood-suckers.

—Telegrams from Sergipe state that on the 9th inst. members of Col. Valladon's legislature held a meeting and decided not to re-elect Padre Dantas. It is asserted, however, that Valladon insists on his re-election. It is said that several ex-police-men have been murdered by order of the de facto government.

—A medical congress in 1897 is now being promoted in São Paulo. It is to be called for the month of September, and the medical schools of Argentina, Chili and Uruguay are to be invited to send representatives. Scientific and hygienic questions relating to Brazil and to all South America are to be subjects for discussion.

—In the Campo Alegre district of São Paulo there is said to be a great scarcity of laborers. At present they are receiving 80 milreis (nearly 14 dollars gold) per month, which is more than the wages paid in many other districts. The planters are condemning the jacquin agitation against the Italians, as it will tend to check the coming of immigrants.

—A Spaniard named Bernardo Alonso was arrested at Murro Grande, near Rio Claro, São Paulo, a few days ago, for passing a counterfeit 200\$ note. A search of his place of business disclosed other notes of the same description. After the recent acquittal of a number of influential Brazilians for the same offence, it will be difficult to punish this one offender.

—The Utherba correspondent of the *São Paulo e Minas* says that Mr. Peter James Adams, a native of Washington, U. S. A., celebrated his 112th birthday on the 3rd inst. He has been a resident of Brazil 89 years, and is still active. If this statement is correct, he arrived here before D. João VI, and has therefore seen the country in all its different political phases.

—The intense heat of the past fortnight has caused no slight apprehension in these districts of São Paulo which were visited by yellow-fever last year. And well it may. Such a heat, accompanied by an exceptional drought, is sure to cause a return of the fever. There has been no cold weather to destroy the germs, and in our opinion the disinfections of the past year were worthless.

—On the 3rd inst. a child of three years was considerably injured by a tram-car in one of the crowded streets of Santos. The driver was at once arrested, although it was clear that he was not to blame. The parents of the child are the ones who should be arrested and punished for gross and criminal negligence. It should be made a punishable offence to permit such a child to play in the public street.

—During the violent wind on Thursday a fishing smack was capsized near Itaipá and of the five men on board all perished except one.

—The *Comercio* of São Paulo (6th) says the government of that state has resolved upon the acquisition (*encompra*) of the sanitation works of Santos, the price being 1,100,000\$.

—The municipal council of the little town of Itaboraí, Minas Geraes, has apparently taken office at the whim of the local papers, for the tax on printing offices has been raised from 20\$ to 200\$ per annum.

—A theatre at Amparo, S. Paulo, was burned on the night of the 3rd inst. during a performance. There was great alarm in the audience and some persons were injured in escaping from the building, but fortunately no lives were lost. After three hours work with buckets, the fire was extinguished. The Cardinal company lost its scenery and a great part of its other properties, and the building, which was not insured, was greatly damaged.

—Capt. Edmundo Gonçalves Ribeiro, ex-governor of Amazonas, has obtained from the war department 90 days' leave of absence on account of his health. When are these leaves to end? This officer has been governor of Amazonas and has now secured an election to congress. What military service has he been rendering, and why should he be granted a leave, at a time when his health when he is not in actual service? It is so stupendous a force that we doubt whether any one will care to defend it.

—The town of Rio Claro, São Paulo, has been lately suffering severely from wounded feelings. At the beginning of the month, Gov. Campos Salles went there to visit his aged mother. The alienation at once expressed a wish to make an official visit to him, but the governor declined the honor as he was visiting the place in a purely private capacity. To decline a *manifestação* is so extremely rare an event in Brazil that the alienation could not understand it, so their feelings are deeply lacerated, and they have made their grievance public.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

At the election on the 7th inst. for choosing an incumbent of the municipal district of Santa Cruz, which is the first free election that has been held in the state, the federalists triumphed by a large majority. Their candidate Carlos Froie received 439 votes (with three precincts still to be reported) against 187 cast for the catholic candidate and 92 the casillista.

A telegram from the *Canabero* to the *Mercantil* states that at Rosario 200 casillista soldiers attempted to kill the federalist leader Maximiano Monte, but were prevented from doing so by the people. They succeeded, however, in inflicting on him a dangerous wound.

The celebrated Major Minerino, noted for his cruelty, is said to have recently caused a poor woman to be flung.

It is stated that in the fire which destroyed the bonded warehouse at Porto Alegre 825 packages were burned and only 114 saved.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Botanical Garden company celebrated its 25th anniversary on the 9th inst.

—The government has conceded an extension of four years to the Mogiana and Sorocaba companies for the completion of their projected extensions to the port of Santos.

—The Sapucaia line, it is said, is being rapidly extended toward a junction with the Mogiana. The erection of the bridge over the Rio Mogiana was begun on the 10th inst.

—Happily a day passes without a fatal accident on the Central railway in this city. And yet, it is treated with much less condemnation by the press than would be the whipping of an incorrigible school-boy.

—The budget committee of the chamber of deputies has reported against the idea of authorizing the sale of one or more government railways. The committee evidently prefers the existing mismanagement and prospective bankruptcy.

—The governor of São Paulo, who seems to be a partisan of the Paulista line, has cancelled the contract (No. 324, Dec. 12, 1895) celebrated with the Mogiana company for a branch from S. Paulo to Sorocabinho. He also orders the return of the guarantee deposit. It would be interesting to know if the executive assumes the right to cancel contracts at pleasure. If so, then there is precious little security for any contract in the state of São Paulo.

—The locomotive of a passenger train was derailed on the Mogiana line near the Visconde de Paratyba station on the night of the 5th inst., and was badly damaged. The postal car was also damaged, but by a happy chance the passenger coaches became detached and no one was injured in them. The engine driver and fire-master were slightly wounded. It is charged that the derailment was caused by some unknown person, who had put an iron bar across the rail.

—The management of the Central railway may possibly be irresponsibly, but it would be worth while to have that fact officially stated. The number of people killed in the city and suburbs by the trains of this line is simply incredible. On one Sunday it was reported that five persons had been killed. Of course, the carelessness and stupidity of the people themselves is a principal cause, but this will not excuse the employees of the railway for their recklessness and disregard of all precautions. Something should be done to keep people off the crossings when trains are passing.

—There were only two collisions on the Central railway on the 9th, one at the Carlos Hargreaves station between a freight and passenger train, and the other at Radeio between two freight trains. The former resulted in considerable damage to the locomotives and wagons, and an interruption to traffic for some hours. The latter ruined two locomotives and three wagons, and apparently considerable loss to the merchandises carried. No one is concerned, however, as the owners of the merchandise have no recourse and the tax-payers will have to pay for the destroyed rolling-stock.

COFFEE NOTES

—The rain-storm of the 5th, 9th and 10th inst. was general throughout the coffee districts, and has probably dissipated the fears of a short crop on account of the drought. An old coffee planter tells us that a hard shower at the beginning of the flowering season, followed by a good rain, will bring the blossoms out like magic. They seem to all appear at once, and if followed by no very unfavorable weather, will give better results than when brought out slowly through a longer period of time. We shall now hope to hear more cheerful reports from the coffee districts, unless Deputy Serzedello succeeds in persuading everyone that telling the truth is bad for business.

—When you want a lucid explanation of some thing you don't know, be sure to go to Deputy Serzedello for it. He never hesitates. Lately he has been explaining the reasons why coffee has fallen in price, and they are three: (1) because an official document affirmed that there would be a large crop; (2) because money has not been supplied to the planters to meet wages, etc., and they have had to sell at any price offered, for which reason three or four foreign speculators have been traversing the interior and buying up their crops; and (3) because of market manipulations. It is a wonder that this incredible deputy never gives himself an hour of serious reflection. For a sane man to advance such hopeless rubbish as a serious explanation of a fall in prices, makes us feel much more confidence in those living on the other side of the asylum walls.

LOCAL NOTES

—The President was slightly ill during one or two days of the past week.

—One of the political priests of Sergipe, Padre Olympio, has arrived in this city.

—The sums advanced by the war department to officers of the army now amount, it is asserted, to over 10,000,000,000. Will it ever be repaid?

—In the senate on Thursday Senator Severino Vieira introduced a bill declaring that the public lands in the Mission territory belong to the general government.

—Our morning colleague, the *Cidade do Rio*, has just been "reformed." The improvement was only in material, however, and did not extend to the editorial department.

—General Vasques, minister of war, has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to remove to Tyjoca for convalescence. According to the physicians he is suffering from a tumor.

—One of the Italian societies of this city has opened a night school for the children of poor operatives of that nationality. This is a good and praiseworthy undertaking and merits every success.

—It is stated that artillery costing 6,000,000, and ammunition costing 3,000,000, purchased for the government by agents of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, have proved to be worthless. This is not at all surprising.

—The president of the chamber of deputies says that he has been informed of the absence of only 31 members of that chamber. It is asserted, however, that the number of those who have absented themselves is much larger.

—On Friday in the chamber of deputies Glycerio offered a resolution for prolonging the congressional session to Nov. 14. Gaspar de Drummond opposed it, asserting that the attendance of congressmen will be insufficient to form a quorum.

—On the 9th Dr. João Carlos Teixeira Brandão retired from the administration of the national lunatic asylum because of ill health. He has been subjected to some very sharp criticisms lately because of the defective management of that institution.

—The government, irritated by the condemnation of many of its illegal acts by Judge Aureliano de Campos, has succeeded in causing this independent judge to be indicted. It is asserted, however, that the indictment is illegal and will probably be quashed.

—The President has signed the army bill. This law provides for 28,100 enlisted men, 1,200 cadets at the various military schools and 200 at the sergeants' school. The ranks are to be filled by a draft of 9,350 men to be furnished by the different states in proportion to their representation in the chamber of deputies.

—A Havana telegram of the 12th says that there are 4,500 sick and wounded Spanish soldiers in that city, and that some of the great sugar warehouses are being turned into field hospitals. This hardly tallies with the official reports, which never admit anything beyond a few wounded in every engagement. The Cubans are now much better armed, and the Spaniards are feeling the effects of it.

—The Club dos Reporters formally opened its new quarters last evening with a varied and interesting programme, consisting of a concert, addresses and a fencing exhibition. It looks significant to see the fairs playing so prominent a part in journalistic entertainment, but we presume it was only *para angustia da*. The Club has our best wishes for a long life and a good influence on the profession of journalism.

—The telegrams from Havana are really too absurd! On the 8th the official report says that the Cuban leader Maceo was flying toward the coast pursued by Col. Bernal. On the 9th, they describe a fierce battle between the Cubans and the Spaniards, in which the Cubans returned to the attack a third time and then withdrew in good order, after having caused heavy losses on the Spaniards and killed Bernal himself. When the truth is known, it will probably be to the effect that Col. Bernal was badly defeated.

—Alderman Heredia de Sá proposes to make school attendance compulsory for all children in this city from 7 to 12 years of age. As there are neither teachers nor school buildings enough, and as such a law could not possibly be enforced, it would be interesting to know how the alderman proposes to execute his law.

—If the city government of Rio de Janeiro, with a revenue of 15,000,000,000 per annum, supplemented with the product of loans whenever it is able to borrow money, cannot repair the pavements or even keep the streets clean, would it be the height of folly to give it 150,000,000,000 for sanitary improvements?

—No country should have an army large enough to overawe the government and people. As long as the Brazilian army can do this, it is too large and ought to be reduced. When an army, relinquishing its legitimate function of defending the nation, becomes a factor in politics and dictates the policy of the government, it ought to be disbanded.

—The surgical record of the Misericórdia Hospital still deserves investigation, but it never gets to the point of showing that gangrene, typhus, "pneumatic shocks," etc. In our opinion, the physicians in charge leave too much to the students and attendants, and are not careful enough in matters pertaining to disinfection and cleanliness.

—One of the steps to be taken for the reduction of the army is to cease recruiting and consolidate the skeleton commands. Another is to admit no more cadets into the military schools. A third is to discharge all soldiers who are entitled to discharge, or are willing to accept them, and at the same time devise some legal way of getting rid of the enormous surplus of officers.

—Ex-Deputy José Carlos de Carvalho has published his parliamentary record in order to show the electors how faithfully he executed their wishes. Were the book illustrated, showing his two great battles with Meleiros e Albuquerque, and also his *my point* on the occasion when dynamite was used to close up the Pacifico in Cereplastica, it would undoubtedly be in great demand.

—A much needed rain-storm visited this city on Thursday last, but did not much reduce the temperature. On Friday morning, however, it changed into a cold sou' wester, and the temperature fell rapidly. It rained steadily all day Friday, and the greater part of Saturday. Not only was the change of temperature agreeable, but the rain relieved us from the immediate danger of a water famine.

—Some of our colleagues are greatly troubled about the false reports sent to Italy about the conflicts here between Brazilians and Italians. But, strangely enough, they are not in the least disturbed over that *ex parte* and misleading official report, based on a fictitious investigation, which found nothing whatever to criticize in the conduct of one side, and attached all the blame to the other.

—Can anyone suggest a plan by which the aldermen and other officials responsible for cutting down so many shade trees, can be located in some of these glaring, unshaded streets and compelled to remain there all day? It was an outrage to destroy these trees, and the men responsible for it should be punished severely. This vandalism will cost Rio de Janeiro many a life before the summer ends.

—A short time ago a resident of Rua da Misericórdia, who deals in fowls, pigeons, etc., at the market, was arrested by the police while carrying home a lot of chickens which he had just purchased. He was locked up in the station, then sent to the delegacia, and then kept at the casa de detenção nine days. He was then released, and naturally went to the station for his chickens, when he was coolly informed that they had been eaten long ago.

—All lovers of high art are in ecstasies over the illustrations which are appearing in the *Jornal da Brazil*. It shows so much verity, progress and enterprise that doubts can be no longer entertained as to the prominent place which Brazil is to hold in the artistic world. It is now whispered that the *Jornal* is about to crash the local stationmaster of the Central railway by publishing his portrait. Even a "baggage-smasher" could not stand such a compliment.

—The Spaniards in Cuba are almost wise enough to run alone. A telegram of the past week notes a signal victory for the revolutionists under Maceo, and also that Gen. Weyler had threatened all journeymen with severe punishment should they publish the news. In this manner Weyler expects to turn defeat into victory. He is a wise man, it is to be hoped; and his tactics are remarkable. He sits in his cabinet manufacturing victories and concealing defeats, and then expects the world to take him seriously.

—The *Jornal do Brazil* says the chief of police is greatly disgusted with the conduct of some of his delegates, who have been enforcing his orders for the repression of gambling only against the small gamblers. But what else can he expect? This has always been the custom. When orders are issued against gambling, the police at once pounce upon the boys and men who play for copper and nickel, and invariably ignore the influential personages who play for large sums. It is a part of the unwritten law that the big gamblers, like the big defaulters, should be exempt from police interference.

—On the 15th inst. will terminate the period for which the professors of the Polytechnic school were suspended. The government resisted their return and used police force in doing so, although the courts had decided that their suspension was illegal. The expelled and suspended students were restored to their classes, and a director inimical to the faculty was appointed. Charges of drunkenness and neglect of duty were preferred by some of the students against certain professors, but these have not been investigated. When they return, the suspended professors will compose a majority of the faculty. The result will be interesting. There will be three antagonistic parties in school, and an apathetic, incapable government outside. It is said the director will resign.

CRICKET.

The return match between the Mr. Ginns XI and the Club Brasileiro de Cricket, was played at Rio Payalund on Sunday 5th inst. resulting in a win for the Club on the first innings. The score was as follows:

Mr. GINNS XI.		1st innings.	
R. Shearall,	b. Smythe	2	
H. Wheatley,	ct. Reeves,	b. Smythe	0
O. Wucherer,	b. Moura	5	
M. Fletcher,	ct. Amaral,	b. "	3
J. Troup,	b. "	6	
W. Gims,	ct. Hargreaves,	b. "	3
D. Plain,	b. "	5	
A. Breach,	ct. Hargreaves,	b. "	2
K. Robinson,	ct. Smythe,	b. Robinson	5
E. Smart,	ct. Moura,	b. Mannes	3
J. Shaw,	not out,		
Extras		7	
Total		38	

2nd innings.			
J. Shaw,	ct. Mannes,	b. Smythe	0
H. L. Wheatley,		b. Mannes	8
K. Robinson,	ct. Cox,	b. Mannes	5
O. Wucherer,		b. Smythe	15
M. Fletcher,	ct. Smythe,	b. Moura	2
W. Gims,	run out,		22
D. Plain,		b. Smythe	0
R. Shearall,	not out,		2
J. Troup,	ct. Hargreaves,	b. Cox	1
E. Smart,		b. "	0
A. Breach,	ct. Moura,	b. "	16
Extras			16

CLUB BRAZILEIRO DE CRICKET.

1st innings.			
M. Morrissey,		b. Wucherer.....	3
A. Amaral,	ct. Breach,	b. Wheatley.....	7
L. Moura,	hit wicket,	b. Wucherer.....	8
A. Smythe,		b. Wheatley.....	6
H. J. Reeves,		b. Wucherer.....	5
E. Mannes,		b. Wheatley.....	2
A. Skey,		b. Wucherer.....	3
G. P. Cox,		b. Wheatley.....	8
H. Hargreaves,		b. Gims.....	6
K. Robinson,		b. Wheatley.....	1
Afro Amaral,	not out,		
Extras			8

Total.....		58
<i>2nd innings.</i>		
Afro Amaral,	b. Wucherer.....	7
J. Whitthorne,	b. Wheatley.....	0
H. J. Reeves,	b. Ginn's.....	4
A. Smythe,	run out,	2
E. Mannes,	b. Ginn's.....	13
L. Moura,	not out,	1
A. Skee,	not out,	6
M. Morrissey,	} did not bat,	
G. Cox,		
H. Hargreaves,		
C. Robinson,		
Extras.....		15
Total.....		50

BUSINESS NOTES

—The grant for cutting down the Sant'Antonio hill is to be sold at auction next Saturday.

—The bill for a 6 months' moratorium was not admitted to discussion by the chamber of deputies.

—The National Brazilian Harbour Company Limited has been authorized to transact business in Brazil.

—In the 2nd quarter of the current year there were shipped from Curitiba in Matto Grosso 8,449,000 lbs of rubber.

—Senator Ramiro Barcellos says that the Banco da Republica uses the national treasury more than the whole amount of its capital.

—According to Senator Ottilica the banks are refusing to lend money on any terms and decline to accept even government bonds as collateral.

—The first step for the government and congress to take for restoring commercial confidence is to display a serious intention of reducing public expenditure.

—Last month there was a large decline in the sales made by jobbing houses. In some instances, it is asserted, this decline exceeds 300,000 for each house.

—It is stated that the Budget committee of the chamber of deputies has decided to report in favor of Glycerio's measure for converting the *bonus* into currency.

—Dr. Pires de Almeida estimates the average daily consumption of milk in this city at 127,000 litres, including 5,000 litres received by railway from dairy farms in the interior.

—The *Correio de Campinas*, São Paulo, says that it is proposed to build a large ice factory in that city, which will be capable of producing 4,000 kins. (8,000 pounds) a day. It is said that the machinery has already been ordered.

—The Porto Alegre chief of police has called upon the intendencia of Rio Grande for a list of goods landed there in August from the German steamer *Thaler*. They came from Hamburg, and it is believed that arms formed a part of them.

—An extraordinary general meeting of the Associação Commercial has been called for to-day at 1 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of taking into consideration commercial interests as affected by the revenue bill which congress is now discussing.

—According to a telegram from London Mr. Edward Herdman, of the London and River Plate Bank, is coming to Brazil to arrange some settlement, if possible, with the Leopoldina company. This company owes large sums in England and is now unable to pay either principal or interest.

—The planters association recently organized in São Paulo does not seem to be altogether harmonious. At the meeting of directors on the 10th, the prominent planters resigned as directors. The bank was organized, however, and Conselheiro Antonio Prado was elected president.

—We place on record the statement made by Senator Ottilica in his speech of last Wednesday that the issue of *bonus* by the Banco da Republica, far from having benefited trade and industry, has been detrimental to the interests of both. This was prophesied by some when the scheme first came up.

—On Friday in the chamber of deputies, Frederico Borges presented a petition in which some of his friends ask for the issue of the 5th series of 20,000,000 in *bonus*.

—The *Comercio de São Paulo* of the 6th inst. notes the discovery of a coal mine at Imbituba, nine leagues west of Ponta Grossa, Paraná, which is said to cover twenty square leagues of land, and to produce a coal equal to the best found elsewhere. Let us hope this is not a repetition of the Santa Catharina fiasco.

—In the chamber of deputies on Wednesday Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque introduced a bill for a six months' moratorium. If, as is reported, the majority of business men are opposed to the bill, it should be rejected at once, since the effect of uncertainty is very detrimental to the commercial interests of the community. On Friday the chamber decided not to discuss the bill.

—The state government of S. Paulo has been cherishing the fond delusion that the sale of the Diamant plantation would furnish it 2,000,000 more to squander. But the purchasers, who knew a trick worth two of that, have effected the transaction by purchasing the shares of the old Diamant company and consequently have to pay not the 6% tax on the transfer of real estate, but merely the stamp tax.

—A New York telegram of the 11th announces the return of the American consul to São Paulo. Mr. Fishback says that it is impossible for a United States to develop commerce in South America. In our opinion Mr. Fishback is not a first-class authority on that point. Here in Brazil he remained at Petropolis during the whole visit and practically did nothing to make himself familiar with the subject on which he gives so sweeping an opinion.

—How much longer do the authorities intend to permit the present telephone company to stand in the way of a good service. It is simply incapable of putting its lines in order, it is inattentive to the interests of subscribers, and as long as it holds a monopoly no one else can install a decent service. A worse imposition never was practised, and if the people of this city were not such an apathetic, spiritless crowd, they would toss this company's telephones into the street and tear down its lines. It is worse than useless, worse than useless, worse than incompetent. It is a criminal imposition all round.

—Notwithstanding the payment of a part of the indebtedness of the Banco da Republica to the national treasury by the transfer of real estate, the item of "Tesouro Federal, diversas contas" in the balance-sheet of the bank increased from the end of July to that of August from 119,000,000 to 132,000,000. In September the increase continued and in the balance-sheet of the 30th ult. the item amounts to 134,777,509,8478. This, however, does not represent the bank's total indebtedness to the treasury, which, according to Senator Ottilica, amounted at the end of August to 205,000,000. Probably maintaining a fictitious change rate will explain a part of this increasing indebtedness.

—Most of the French Canadians who were on the point of taking ship for Brazil thought better of it at the last moment, on the strong representations of their government that the lot of immigrants into the huge republic was not altogether a happy one. The Brazilian government has a theory that the preponderance of any one nationality among the foreign inhabitants may become a source of political danger, hence its recent beating up for immigrants in two such divergent regions as the French portions of Canada and Japan. Italians seem to be the most suitable immigrants into Brazil; for they readily accommodate themselves to new conditions of life and become happy and contented under circumstances which are easier than those at home, where the struggle for life is severe. The fortunes of the 400 French Canadians who preserved in their intention to go to Brazil will be watched with some interest. — *Financial News*, Sept. 17.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—Are the *bonus* to be converted into currency merely to lie idle in the safes of the banks?

—On Thursday the President signed the bill for reorganizing the tribunal of accounts.

—The mint has recently shipped 3,000,000 in nickel to Santos and an equal sum to Porto Alegre.

—The revenue of the state of Goyaz for 1897 is estimated at 555,567,500 and the expenditure at 597,683,882.

—On military instruction, which in 1896 cost the country 494,000, the government now spends 2,666,000 per annum.

—Last month the receipts of the municipal government of this city amounted to 982,342,870 and the disbursements to 1,207,382,862.

—During the current month, this market received 50,000 gold by the *Dante* and 25,000 by the *Magdalena*. Another 250,000 are expected by the *Nile*.

—In London, on the 10th inst., in consequence of news being received of the commercial crisis in Rio de Janeiro, the price of Brazilian bonds of the loan of 1889 fell from 69 1/2 to 66 1/2.

—A credit of 102,599,800 has been opened at the Pernambuco custom-house to cover the maintenance expenses of the Pernambuco Noronha penal colony during the current half year.

—The treasury remitted 1,000,000 by the steamer *Aymoré* last week to the Porto Alegre custom-house. Probably the military force down there will soon have the benefit of it.

—An aggregate of over 132,000,000 in cash in the banks of this city at the end of last month does not indicate a scarcity of money. The problem for congress to solve is how to keep it in circulation, not how to increase it.

—Until confidence is restored no one who happens to hold a representative of value is going to part with it unless he is obliged to do so. This is a natural and legitimate circumstance, which no new issue of currency can at all alter.

—The government has been authorized to open a credit of 649,644,886 in "exercício findos" to pay overdue interest guarantees to the União Sorocabana company for the extensions from Botucatu to Tibagy, and from Tatuhy to Itararé.

Atterville Island	Kangaroo	14 July
Mauch	Saguenay River
Marasbut	Persicula
Nova Lide	Opuntia
N. B. Morris	St. John	11 Aug
Oceano	Opuntia
Pais d'Irie	Westeswick	10 Aug
Prince Amato	Cardfish	25 Aug
Poyam Tucker	New York	24 Aug

NAME	TICKET	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
<i>American</i>				
Ing White Wings	654	Sept 27	Baltimore	Wilson & C.
<i>Austrian</i>				
34 Emma	365	Feb 11	Marseilles	To order
<i>British</i>				
40 B. Army	1156	July 1	Cardiff	In distress
40 B. Afr. African	1157	Aug 13	Antwerp	Loney & C
50 M. nr. Wau	1149	14	Princeton	F. P. Peters
50 T. of. Chile	274	Sept 1	Bahia	Gas. O
81 Cadogan	1204		Gimby	Gas. O

Touching at intermediate ports.

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Share</i>	<i>Par</i>	<i>Last date</i>
10,000,000\$	Allianga.....	200\$	— Aug '96
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	6/100 Aug '96
1,000,000	Comoca.....	200	10/100 Jan. '96
1,000,000	Confiance Indus.	200	10 0/100 Aug. '96
500,000	D. Isabel.....	200	41 0/100 Jan. '96
1,200,000	Industrial Materie.....	200	10 0/100 Feb. '96
1,000,000	Manufactura Fiumenne.....	200	0 0/100 Mar. '96
1,000,000	Petropolitana.....	200	000—Mar '96
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	— July '96
350,000	Santa Luzia.....	200	8 000—July '96
			100 000—100 000

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115, Rua da Quitanda.

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42, RUA DO ROSARIO, 42

RIO DE JANEIRO.

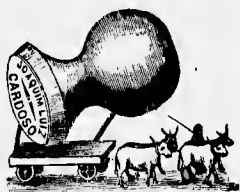
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To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach for intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz Portuguese, English and French to facilitate the use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 72, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

SEA SICKNESS.

Marvellous cures obtained by the use of

NECTANDRA AMARA

the famous Paulista remedy.

APPROVED and sale AUTHORIZED by the Inspector General of Hygiene with registered Trade-Mark at the Junta Commercial; Awards obtained at three Exhibitions at which it competed, viz: Preliminary Exposition of Rio de Janeiro in 1888, Paris Universal Exposition in 1889 and the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. The following six letters are more than sufficient to prove the great efficacy of this extraordinary medicine in cases of that terrible complaint.

1.

I have not yet informed you that during my voyage from Brazil to this place the *Nectandra Amara* accomplished wonders; it is really astonishing. On board, three of my companions (two Portuguese and an Argentine) who suffered so much from sea-sickness that they remained lying down all day and were unable to retain the food that they ate, were completely cured by taking only two spoonfuls of *Nectandra Amara*. The first two were so much pleased with this result and were so anxious to obtain a bottle of the remedy that I was obliged to offer them one of those which I had taken the precaution of keeping for my own use. They landed at Pernambuco, assuring me that they will never lose an opportunity to recommend this preservative to their friends who suffer from sea-sickness. Accept my congratulations of the success of your remedy.—Havre, April 1st, 1891.—L. B. de MIRANDA.

2.

On board I gave some of the *Nectandra Amara* wine, which I had brought with me for my own use, and it helped us all a great deal against the sea-sickness. Dr. Ilomero Ottoni who was one of the passengers on my last voyage south. At the dinner table I noticed the absence of some friends and learned on inquiry that they had retired to their cabins, being down with sea-sickness.

Some of the other passengers also promised me testimonials which I shall forward to you as soon as I receive them. Aymoré, 15th November 1892. AUGUSTO DE ALMEIDA MAGALHÃES.

3.

Santos, 25th December 1894.

I beg to thank you again for the two bottles of Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which you were kind enough to offer me and I take great pleasure in informing you of the splendid results obtained on board the *s/s Aquitaine* on my last voyage south. At the dinner table I noticed the absence of some friends and learned on inquiry that they had retired to their cabins, being down with sea-sickness.

I looked them up and after taking some *Nectandra Amara*, I had the great satisfaction to see them later on in the evening on deck, completely re-established. Still more: my cabin-patner, an Uruguayan, who was on his return to his country, told me that he suffered on board from sea-sickness to such an extent, that he had never been able to leave the cabin or to walk, such was his disposition to vomit whenever he attempted to get up from his bed. Very well, with even that passenger I obtained a complete victory by giving him some *Nectandra* in the afternoon and at night; the next morning I had the great joy to find him on deck, where, on seeing me, he thanked me many times, asking me at the same time for the name of the medicine, as he intended to buy some of it on our arrival at Santos.

Myself, I fortunately do not suffer from that complaint, and had therefore no necessity to make use of your powerful preparation; as you see, however, it had all desired effect whenever it was wanted. Yours etc. ERNANI PINTO.

4.

Pernambuco, on board *s/s Alagoas*, 17th January 1895.

It was really at an opportune moment when you had the kindness to offer me your most excellent preparation, the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, because when on board, I was very ill and became sea-sick, due in all probability to the long time that I had not undertaken a sea voyage.

I took some of your medicine with a very good result and beg to thank you therefore most sincerely for your kind offer. Herewith please find three testimonials of some fellow-passengers, who were also benefited, like myself, by the use of that medicine.

I shall feel gratified if you will use this letter at your own discretion and have the honor to be, Yours sincerely, ANTONIO PINTO DE MORAES.

5.

Lisbon, Feb. 15th, 1895

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda — It is a duty demanded by justice that I should inform you that the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which I gave to companions for sea-sickness was successful far beyond my expectation. I don't know whether I ought to confess that I myself, being always indisposed when in travel, have for the first time miraculously succeeded in making a pleasant journey, which I can only attribute to the use of your remedy. I well remember the reluctance with which I accepted your samples for any one who loses 20 years in the drug business has almost the right to doubt the efficacy of any remedy that is announced. Wishing you much success in our business, I am, yours truly,—JOSE' CESAR DE MATOS.

Rua Augusta n. 265.

6.

Santo Thirso (Portugal), March 16th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bento de Miranda. — My dear Sir: — I arrived here, after a pleasant voyage, on the 13th of February. My wife, who suffered very much, obtained relief from sea-sickness by taking the pills and Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which were very beneficial to all the passengers among whom I distributed those with which you thoughtfully pre-entitled me. Hoping that you are enjoying good health, I am, yours truly, JOSE' J. PAREIRA LOPES.

N. B. — The printed wrappers on the bottles containing this remedy show that it is wonderfully efficacious in curing promptly and radically disorders of the stomach and intestines, to which one is liable when travelling by land or sea. Consequently any traveller who is acquainted with it will never fail to take it with him, as a preventive of such diseases on his journeys, as he will find it very beneficial.

MANNER OF TAKING IT.

The dose prescribed on the printed wrapper should be taken on the eve of departure and in the act of going on board, and, in case of sea-sickness, in spite of these precautions, the dose should be repeated, after vomiting occurs, until the nausea entirely disappears.

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SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES
from superior calendared papers of various colors;

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